

Three Main Parts of a Speech:

I.

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.
- F.

II.

III.

Speech

Lesson23
Handout 34

Name: _____

Date: _____

Rewriting an Introduction

Directions: Below is an example of an old, tired introduction. Rewrite the introduction using one of the strategies in this lesson. Identify the strategy used. **(30 second minimum)**

Old Tired Introduction: *My Speech is about the dangers of drunk driving. It can cause accidents that maim and kill the driver as well as innocent people. Many people died last year because people drink and drive. We need to do something about drunk driving.*

Revision:

Strategy used:

Introduction Strategies

1. Quotation: relate a famous person's words to your topic. "Better late than never." (This quote could be used to begin a speech on commitment.)
2. Startling Statement: a surprising fact. One out of three marriages ends in divorce. (This startling statement might begin a speech on marriage.)
3. Question: the audience answers a question in their minds. Do you know the warning signs of cancer? (This question could be used in beginning a speech on cancer.)
4. Humor: a funny statement or funny story that relates to your topic. A committee is usually made up of four people: one person to do all the work and three persons to tell the other one what to do. (Such a humorous statement could introduce a speech on how committees work.)
5. Demonstration or Visual Aid: using objects or visuals that relate to your topic. Display a picture of a sandy beach in Hawaii. (The picture might introduce a speech on a vacation trip to Hawaii.)
6. Story: a short illustration or anecdote (fiction or nonfiction) that relates to your topic. Shortly after the school bell had rung for the dismissal of afternoon classes, six-year-old David came running down the street on his way home. It was pouring rain and little David forgot to look both ways before he ran out into the street. Out of the haze came a car speeding along at about fifty miles an hour. The driver couldn't stop quickly enough, and after the car hit David, it skidded sixty feet, dragging the child on its bumper. (This story would effectively introduce a speech on traffic safety.)
7. History: background information about the topic. The National Guard has served our nation with honor and distinction in every emergency from pre-Revolutionary War days through the Korean conflict. Actually, it is older than our country, with one guard regiment going back to 1636. In World War I, of the eight divisions rated by the German High Command as superior or excellent, six were National Guard divisions. The Guard made a brilliant record on every fighting front in World War II—eight divisions and twenty-two Air Guard Wings—more than one hundred and fifty thousand guardsmen served with distinction in the Korean conflict. (This introduction provides background information on a speech about the National Guard.)
8. Challenge: a statement which inspires the audience to think and take action. If each of us writes his senator about nuclear arms control, we could prevent a nuclear war. (Such a challenge might introduce a speech on nuclear arms control.)
9. Reference to the Occasion: the speaker calls the audience's attention to the occasion of the speech. Faculty members and fellow students, we have come together this afternoon to welcome our new faculty members to Memorial Senior High School. (This statement would be appropriate for a speech of welcome.)

SPEECH CONCLUSIONS

An effective speech conclusion should:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

The conclusion should also be:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

As a result of the conclusion, the audience should feel positive regarding the speaker and be rewarded by the experience. In addition, they should be able to identify the purpose of the speech and remember the main idea. The language of the conclusion must be consistent with the language of the speech in order to make a lasting impression upon your audience.

Strategies for Writing Conclusions

1. Close with a firm, appropriate punch line.
2. Use a quotation that applies.
3. Use a personal example that shows the audience how valuable this information has been to you.
4. Repeat a portion of your opening sentence. This gives the listener the feeling of a completed speech.
5. Make a bold, vivid, forceful statement.
6. Make a statement that shows the audience what will happen if it does not use the information given.
7. Make use of the following list of phrases:
 - in final analysis
 - in any event
 - in conclusion
 - in summary
 - as you can see
 - finally
 - in short
 - for reasons given above
 - for preceding reasons
 - in sum
 - as I have noted above
 - without a doubt
 - in any case
 - consequently
 - therefore
 - the information given above
 - in brief
 - on the whole
 - in summation
 - in other words